



Economic Overview And Outlook: Rhode Island

JOBS

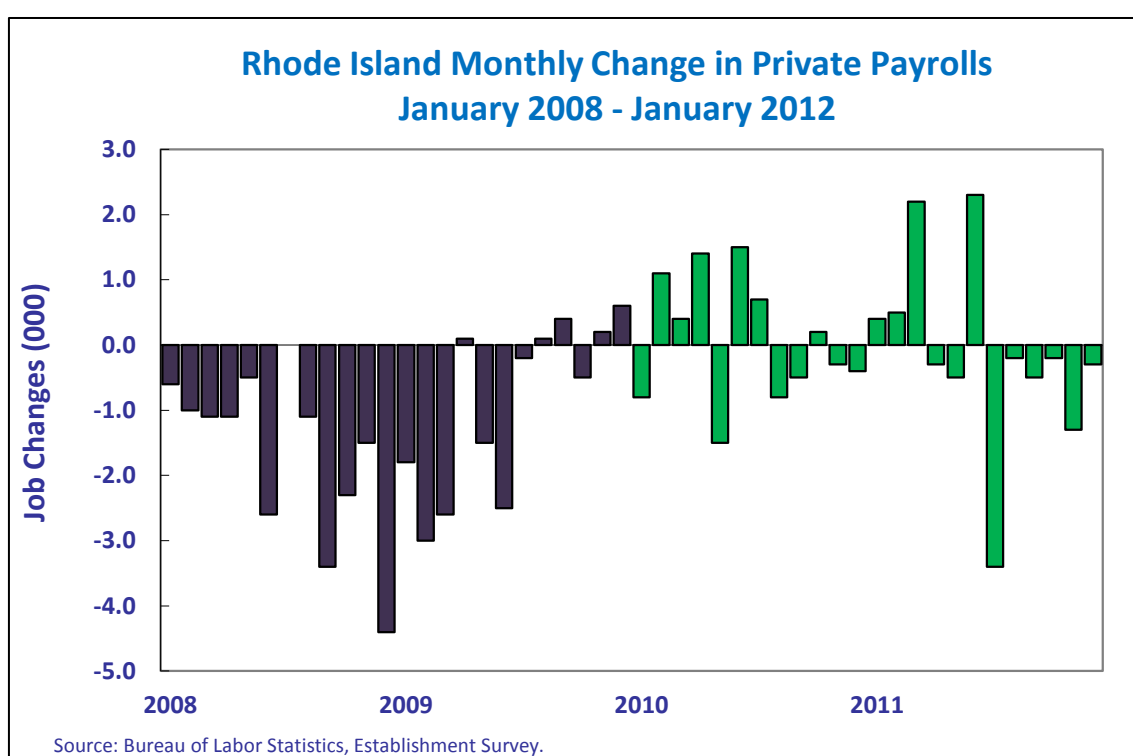
- Including January, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 23 consecutive months.
- In Rhode Island, private sector employment fell by 6.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 0.6 percent.
- In Rhode Island, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and trade, transportation and utilities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Rhode Island have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; education and health services; and manufacturing.*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Rhode Island was 10.9 percent in January 2012, up 4.9 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 11.9 percent in January 2010.
- 61,000 Rhode Island residents were counted among the unemployed in Rhode Island during January 2012.

EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 3rd quarter of 2011, total personal income is 0.2 percent below its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Rhode Island was \$38,501.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2011, up from \$37,111.10 in the 3rd quarter of 2009.

HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.6 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the fourth quarter of 2011, the most recent quarter, national home prices have risen by 1.4 percent. In Rhode Island, home prices fell by 23.2 percent over 20 quarters from their peak in the second quarter of 2006. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Rhode Island have risen by 0.7 percent.
- The median price of single-family homes in Rhode Island was \$230,354 in the second quarter of 2010, compared to \$180,176 nationwide.
- As of the 4th quarter of 2011, 3.6 percent of all mortgages, including 12.4 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Rhode Island.
- Housing starts in Rhode Island totaled 700 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in January 2012, an increase of 11.1 percent from December.
- Within the Northeast census region, which includes Rhode Island, sales of new single-family homes totaled 20,000 units in January 2012, an increase of 11.1 percent from December. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 4.2 percent to 500,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from December to January 2012.

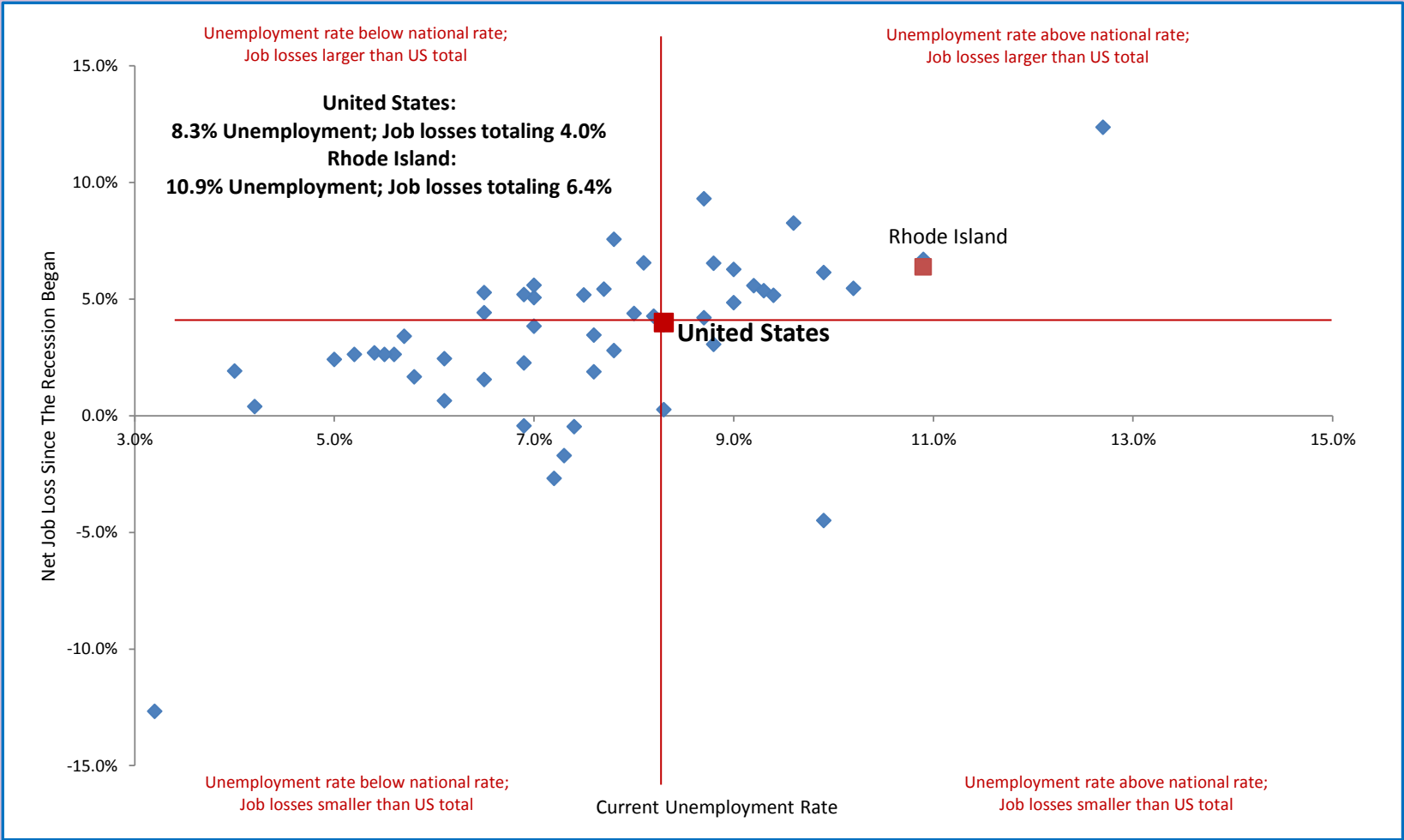
* For Rhode Island-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Rhode Island office: <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/news/lrelease.htm>

How Does Rhode Island Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Rhode Island to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Rhode Island since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in Rhode Island.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant have unemployment rates job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



STATE QUICK FACTS

| | | Rhode Island | United States |
|--|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Unemployment Rates | January 2009 | 9.7% | 7.8% |
| | January 2010 | 11.9% | 9.7% |
| | January 2011 | 11.4% | 9.1% |
| | January 2012 | 10.9% | 8.3% |
| Percent of Population Who Are Veterans | 2011 | 8.7% | 9.4% |
| All Veterans' Unemployment Rate | 2011 | 14.6% | 8.3% |
| Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate..... | 2011 | 16.8% | 12.1% |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$ 57,005 | \$ 52,823 |
| | (2010 \$) 2010 | \$ 51,914 | \$ 49,445 |
| Poverty Rate | 2007 | 9.5% | 12.5% |
| | 2010 | 13.6% | 15.1% |
| No Health Insurance | 2007 | 10.8% | 15.3% |
| | 2010 | 11.4% | 16.3% |